WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Design-Fifty-third Annual Exhibition Broadway Theatre-The Exiles. Howery Theatre-Lispet, Matinee,

Blooth's Thentre—Aids.

Fifth Avenue Thentre—Unde Tom's Caldn. Matines

Fifth Avenue Hall—Prestidigitation. Matines.

Grand Opera House—The Bohemian Girl. Matines.

Gilmore's Garden—Dockrill's Parisian Circus.

New York Aquarium—Broadway and 38th 8t. New American Museum-Carlosities, Riblo's Garden-Craiga Dhoul. Matinee.

San Francisco Minstrels-Broadway and 19th st. Theatre Comique-Variety, Matinee, Tony Pastor's Opera House Variety. Union Square Theatre—A Celebrated Case. Wallack's Theatre—Diplomacy.

Thank God ! If our Revolutionary fathers could with propriety, as was the custom of George WASHINGTON, devoutly thank Providence whenever victory rested on their bloodstained arms, so may the patriotic men of all parties in the United States who are now peaceably contending for the same principle-the right to elect their own rulers-for which the War of the Revolution was waged, reverently return thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for the great step of progress made in their cause yesterday! One State in the Union-one of the original thirteen too!has raised its voice not only in condemnation of the fraud which declared the unelected HAYES President, but in favor of testing his title to the office.

The Maryland Legislature yesterday

adopted the following resolution: Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That th Attorney-General of the State be and hereby is instruct ed, in case Congress shall provide for expediting the action, to exhibit a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the State of Maryland, with proper parties thereto, setting forth the fact that due effect was not given to the electoral vote east by this State on the 6th day of December, 1876, by reason of the fraudulent returns made from other States, and allowed to be counted provisionally by the Electoral Commission, and subject to judicial revisions; and praving said court to make the revision contemplated by the act establishing the said commission, and upo said revision to declare fat the returns from the States of Louisiana and Florida, which were counted for Rutherrond B. Hayes and Wn. A. Wheeler, were fraudulent and void; that the electoral votes of said States were, in fact, cast for Sanuel J. Tilden as President, and Thoma A. HENDRICKS as Vice-President, and that by virtue there of, and of one hundred and eighty-four votes cast by other States, of which eight were cast by the State of Maryland, the said Tildes and Fesdelcss were duly elected; and praying said court to decree accordingly.

Will Congress pass a bill authorizing the action to be maintained? What good and sufficient excuse can any member, either of the House or of the Senate, offer for voting against it? If the HAYES men really have confidence in the validity of his title they must know it would be a great advantage to him to have it investigated and settled in his favor. If they vote against giving the Supreme Court jurisdiction, how can they ask anybody to believe that they really consider his title to the office valid?

So much for the Republicans. On the other side, the word Democrat would be a misnomer applied to any man who would vote against such a bill.

It is of no use to cry Peace, Peace, on this question. There can be no peace until it is settled, intelligently and fairly - settled after a thorough investigation.

Toward this investigation the vote of Maryland, yesterday, marks a most important stage of progress. To the unflagging patriot, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, the highest honor is due, and good cause have all brightening prospect on the cause of Free Government!

We have reason to believe that we are on the eve of other great events, not less important than this proceeding of the Maryland Legislature. It really begins to look | fords them a comparatively cheap medium as if the reign of Fraud in our national Government was doomed to a speedy and an ignominious end!

Shall Anderson's Case be Investigated ?

The Democrats of the House of Representatives and the Republicans of the Senate are both alike interested in knowing the nature and extent of the negotiations be tween the Fraudulent President and the Governor of Louisiana, in regard to the proposed pardon of Anderson, after his con viction for uttering and publishing the forged returns of Vernon parish, which was only prevented by the extraordinary degision of the Supreme Court. Immediately after the verdict became

known at Washington, the whole influence of the Administration was secretly and ppenly exerted to defeat the ends of justice and to save ANDERSON from the penalty of the law. JOHN SHERMAN, who had personally participated in the action of the Returning Board, and who is believed to have given Wells and his confederates as of the jury and proclaimed the innocence of ANDERSON. That demonstration was made to silence Anderson, and to encourage the hope of interference from Washington that would rescue him from the penitentiary. The chief beneficiaries of the Fraud feared that he might weaken and confess the crimes and agencies by which the vote of Louisiana had been stolen, and thus not only imperil HAYES'S seat, but bring SHERMAN and the other managers into the criminals' dock, as advising accessories to all the iniquity.

Meanwhile private agents were sent to New Orleans to confer with Anderson and WELLS, and to inspire them with faith in eventual impunity from any punishment. And while they were thus assured against Imprisonment of Anderson, communication was opened with Gov. NICHOLLS and the leading friends of the State Government, to procure a pardon on the alleged ground that wiolation of the agreement by which the ranks of these poor people. NICHOLLS became Governor.

Every means which Mr. HAYES and the men who surround him could employ was Congress, with a view of operating on NICHOLLS, independently of the personal apat the same time, in order that no effort might be left untried, the de facto Attorney General was directed to seek for a mode of extrication through the intervention of the Federal judiciary, if there was a possibility of interposing a technical piea. But no re lief could be found in that quarter.

Finally the services of Gen. HANCOCK, wh had been the classmate and friend of Gov. NICHOLLS at West Point, were called into requisition, and he was sent to New Orleans as a mediator in behalf of ANDERSON, at the solicitation, as is understood, of the Fraudulent President. Thus a soldier high in command became the accredited agent of oriminal justice, and it may be assumed with confidence that the judgment of the Supreme Court was the consequence of that

the necessity of a pardon, which, in the last resort, he stood ready to grant, but with the dread of a popular resentment to be surely

It is not consistent with any theory of inno cence that these unprecedented steps could have been taken by HAYES, SHERMAN, and the rest of them, almost to the exclusion for a time of every other subject, to block the wheels of justice and to rescue Anderson from the clutches of the law, if he had been an ordinary criminal. There was nothing in his character or his antecedents to attract the least sympathy or respect, or to justify in any degree such exceptional interposition in his behalf. Early in life he was known as "Keno Anderson," from having been detected in cheating at He was among the first of the scalawags to join hands with the carpetbaggers in outraging and plundering the people of Louisiana. Through his agency a large appropriation for improving the Crocodile and Bouf bayous was procured from the Legislature and stolen. He was a member of the Returning Board which perpetrated the frauds that the WHEELER committee and others stigmatized as infamous. And he was one of the chiefs in organizing the negroes against the whites, and perfecting the machinery by which the State was converted into a satrapy under Kellogo. His last achievement was in stealing the eight votes for HAYES, after having offered through Wells to sell them to the highest bidder for ready money. In seeking to save ANDERSON, the con

spirators at Washington, who obtained possession of office through his crime, were striving to save themselves. All the public facts point conclusively to a bargain and to collusion between the managers who represented HAVES at New Orleans and the Returning Board. They are all in the best places, and wielding immense power in the administration of the Government and its finances. By a signal from the Treasury JOHN SHERMAN can make or unmake for tunes whenever he pleases, and with far greater ease than when he operated as the head of the Finance Committee in the Senate. Anderson's case is one of the greatest scandals of the times. It stands out as an astounding exception; and from its connection with the most important political event in our history it cannot be treated like a common crime. The country is entitled to know the whole truth in relation to it, and this can only be reached by a thorough and impartial investigation through a competent Congressional committee.

The Opening of April.

April has opened with delightful weather Yesterday was a charming spring day, and the crowds of people in the streets seemed to enjoy the sunshine and the temperate atmosphere. The shops presented a brilliant array of colors, and their counters were thronged with purchasers.

So far as retail business is concerned, the spring seems to be very satisfactory, though, of course, all sorts of traders must content themselves with much more moderate profits than they got ten years ago. Everybody needs to be economical in these days, and the necessity of thrift, self-denial, and prudence, though it may seem hard, is after all, not the worst thing in the world.

The great increase of advertising in the newspapers within the last few weeks is a very hopeful sign. It shows that busines men are renewing their confidence and getting back their enterprise. The wise traders recognize the fact that the times are not flush, that all people, both rich and poor, have learned the lesson of taking care of their pennies, and they fix their prices to suit the prevailing sentiment. Having so the people to be grateful for the dawn of a | done, they take pains to let the public know of the bargains they have to offer, and hence the advertising columns of the newspapers are full.

It is undoubtedly an advantage to the traders and to the public that the press afof communication, because of its extensive circulation. But the newspapers themselves. if they are worth the taking, really resent the encroachments of advertisers on their space, which they could easily fill with reading matter of much more general interest

than business announcements. Still, a newspaper is a bulletin on which it is allowable to post all sorts of information, and advertisers, perhaps, have as much right to use it as Lord BEACONSFIELD or Prince GORTCHAROFF. But advertising must take a subsidiary place, as of minor importance

The four pages of THE SUN are really all needed by us for the presentation of the news of the day, with appropriate comments on it; and the time may come when we shall politely decline to have any of our space used by advertisers.

The Freedman's Bank.

Nearly five years have passed away sine Congress undertook to legislate in behalf of that atrocious swindle known as the " Freedman's Savings and Trust Company." After surances of protection for perpetrating the all this lapse of time, the condition of the Great Fraud, publicly denounced the finding | defrauded depositors, whose hard earnings were stolen by the Washington Ring and their confederates, through the aid of professional philanthropists and canting knaves, who served as officials and trustees of the bank, is little improved. The liabili ties on the 1st of January, 1878, were about three millions of dollars in round numbers On the 1st of November, 1875, a dividend of twenty per cent. was declared from the available assets, aggregating \$593,762.87. On this dividend \$533,370.23 was paid out to 24,836 depositors, leaving a balance of \$60,392.64 due to 36,308 depositors, who had not appeared or could not be found, up to the 1st of Janu ary of this year. These depositors were of the small and most needy class, and it may be assumed, as more than two years have any personal harm, except the temporary elapsed since the declaration of the dividend, that the bulk of them will never comforward to claim their rights if they are still living. Death, ignorance, and the changed condition of things, with the long delay of the prosecution of the Returning Board was | necessary legislation, have operated to thin

Quickened by a resolution of Mr. MULLER of this city in the House of Representatives, a second dividend of ten per cent, was re brought to bear upon Southern members of cently declared, which will nearly exhaust the fund accumulated since November, 1875 Some of the Ring chiefs who stole the little peals that were made directly to him. And savings of these sixty thousand colored men, women, and children are still flourishing at Washington on their ill-gotten gains, | make the total for the year a round million o others have come to grief, and others still have hidden away their property. No prosecutions, civil or criminal, have been insti tuted against them or the parties with whom they fraudulently colluded and conspired to rob this bank, while a few others of less consequence have been sued for

The law now authorizes three Commissioners, at a salary of three thousand dollars a year each, to wind up the affairs of the institution. They are LEIPOLD, CRES went, and Punyis. The last two, as was the Administration to arrest the course of shown in the last investigation, do not pretend to do any duty, but allow the first a portion of their pay for discharging the functions they are sworn to perform. The mission. by which Nicholls was spared | whole husiness is practically in the hands of | The people are enraged at this sort of ex- | gration

one man, and it has reached a point now when any clerk might complete it without difficulty.

This tax of nine thousand dollars a year on the beggarly assets of the broken bank is a shameful imposition on the suffering depositors, for the benefit of a sinecure commission, which has neither their confidence nor that of the public. Experience has demonstrated in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, when it was transferred from the corrupt management of the plous HowARD and his associates, like RUNKLE, to the honest hands of Gen. VINCENT, how order may be brought out of intentional confusion, and the rights of the colored man can be protected against pretended friends, who were picking his pockets and stealing his bounty Turn the affairs of the bank over to the same officer, and, with the system established for the bureau, economy and upright direction will be insured, without any expense to the depositors, and with no cost to the Treasury beyond, perhaps, an additional clerk. The present Commissioners have, at the very least, a personal interest in delaying settle ment of the accounts of the bank, and pro longing their own official existence. They care nothing for the sufferings of the unfor tunate victims of the Ring, with whose chiefs they were in active sympathy and concert during the era of Grantism, when CRESWELL, as Postmaster-General, was the outspoken and efficient champion of Boss SHEPHERD. Congress has a remedy within ready reach for this glaring wrong, and it ought to be applied at once.

Encouraging to the Attorney-General of Louisiana.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in refusing a rehearing in the case of Gen. AN-DERSON, have gone at considerable length into the reasons on which their decision is based. A telegram from New Orleans. which we print elsewhere in this day's SUN,

contains a pretty full report of the opinion The decision is placed entirely upon technical grounds. In the estimation of the Court the information was fatally defective in form and substance. Of the guilt of all the members of the Returning Board, including Gen. Anderson, the Court entertains no doubt. In the language of the Court, "their fame and infamy filled men's mouths."

All this must be highly encouraging to the Attorney-General of Louisiana. The errors and defects of the information against Gen. Anderson have now been so fully and specifically pointed out by the highest judicial authority in the State, that it will be comparatively easy to file a correct information againt the remaining members of the board. There is no reason apparent why their trial and conviction should not speedily follow.

It is true the language employed by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in vindicating itself is somewhat flery for such a tribunal It is in striking contrast with the few lofty words with which the great Chief Justice MARSHALL brushed aside all imputations against him in the case of AARON BURR, But that is, perhaps, chiefly, a matter of taste. Certainly the distinguished Attorney-General of the State cannot ask for a plainer chart for his future course than this opinion affords. If one guilty man has escaped, the case against him has at least served the purpose of rendering it easier to punish the others who are known to be equally guilty

The Senate took order yesterday for the safekeeping of the records of the Eight-to-Seven Commission; recommitted Mr. Burnstde's Negro Enlistment bill; and had another season of talk over the Pacific Kailroad indebt-Mr. BLAINE thought it was about tim to tell the roads what was wanted of them, and then give them a rest; Mr. THURMAN had a word to say about the ubiquitous lobby, and Mr. EDMUNDS hinted pretty broadly that the corporations had newspapers in their pay as well as

In the House, a bill unanimously reported payment of interest on District bonds out the Treasury, the latter to be subsequently reimbursed by the District, was referred to the Committee of the authorizing an outlay of \$36,000 on the foundations of the Washington Monument gave rise to a lively debate, in the cours of which Gen. BUTLER insisted that the wishes of GEORGE WASHINGTON in the premises should be respected; the bill was finally passed. Then Mr. Harrison succeeded in getting up the report in Doorkeeper Polis's ease, and asked his fellow Democrats whether they intended to live up to their professions of reform or not. Mr. HARRISON'S earnestness seems to have vastly amused his associates; but through that it is not a laughing matter.

Mr. Fish's substitute for the Salary bill which passed the Assembly yesterday, prepares the way for sweeping changes in the pay of city officials. As applied to New York city, it pro vides, in brief, that the Board of Apportionment is authorized to fix all fees, percentages, allowances, and salaries, and at discretion to reduce the number of city officers and employees. The board, however, is checked by a requirement that no officer shall receive a salary or allowance of more than \$10,000 a year, and that no subordinate in a department shall receive more than \$5,000; also, that the aggregate amoun raised by tax after this year shall be a sum a east \$2,000,000 less than the sum required to raised in 1878. It also repeals all acts estab lishing a rate of fees, percentages, and allow mees payable directly or indirectly out ity treasury. The cities of Brooklyn and New burgh were excepted from the provisions of the

To-day the voters of Rhode Island will lect a Governor, other State officers, and a Genral Assembly. VAN ZANDT is the Republican candidate for Governor, and ISAAC LAWRENCE is the Democratic. Last year, VAN ZANDT was successful by the small majority of 554; but the Democratic nominee expended several thou sand dollars in election expenses, and was sur ported by a large number of disaffected-tha anti-Anthony-Republicans. This year Mr LAWRENCE will probably receive some of the same support, but he is not likely to invest a arge sum of money in the contest. VAN ZANDT's chances of election are, therefore, excellent him ignored HAYES entirely.

Mr. ALVORD reported in the Supply bil resterday an item of \$700,000 for the further construction of the new Capitol building at A bany. As the sum of \$300,000 has already been appropriated this session, it is thus sought to dollars. It was expressly stipulated in the first appropriation for this work that its cost was not to exceed four millions of dollars. About nine millions have already been expended. The Capitol Commission early in the session reported that they believed the building might be con pleted for \$5,198,625, if advantage was taken of certain favorable circumstances. But the com nission very well knew that the State could no avail itself of them. The experience of the las ten years teaches that this building will cost not less than eighteen millions of dollars before it an be completed on its present site-a sun arly three times that required to build the Erie canal. The cost of heating, lighting, and earing for these acres of empty space after the tructure is finished must quadruple the present expense to the State of maintaining a legis-

lative building.

travagance. The State does not need so costly a Capitol. What the Legislature should do is to stop work on it at once, and for two millions of dollars construct in New York city a building that will be convenient, and that may be maintained at moderate cost.

The Irish obstructionists have again shown heir power in the British House of Commons, though England is preparing for war with Rus-

The Women's Hotel was opened last night, and a great throng of people inspected it. Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart have labored to make the house comfortable, and if good cookery, clean and well-furnished rooms, ample halls and corridors can make the inmates

happy, they have them in that large structure. The bill of fare of the Women's Hotel, which we printed yesterday, compares favorably with that offered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Metropolitan, and the Windsor. No reasonable person could find fault with it. Very few workng women, indeed, have the opportunity to enjoy daily such a breakfast and dinner as they may get at the Women's Hotel.

Yet, unhappily, this establishment can never be inhabited by the women who most need its comforts. Its price of board and lodging is six dollars a week. Now, the wages of the majority of working women in New York are not as high

It remains to be seen whether there will be found a thousand women in better circum stances to avail themselves of the new hotel, which is a novelty.

To almost every point and feature of the treaty of peace between the Russians and the Turks, objection is made by the British Gov ernment. The Marquis of Salisbury, in officially presenting these objections to powers of Europe, uses language too plain to be misunderstood. He goes far beyond the ground that was taken by England last year, when the Queen's Government proclaimed that it looked to the protection only of Constantinople, the Bosporus, and the Suez canal. He objects to the Russian project for constituting the new State of Bulgaria; to the Rus sian acquisition of Bessarabia, Batoum, and the Armenian strongholds; to the indemnity im posed upon Turkey; and to the political subjec tion of the Porte, which has nomina jurisdiction over geographical positions that are of the deepest interest to Great Britain. He complains all through the official circular of the way in which by the treaty of San Stefano, Russia has secured her own aggrandizement, and extended her nower and authority. He declares, in fact, that the British Government objects to the treaty a a whole, and he points out the "dangers to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe which would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish.

It is evident, therefore, that, to satisfy the British Government, Russia must entirely abro gate the treaty she formed with the Turks a San Stefano, and surrender all the advantage she has gained by the war of 1877-78. Russia will not, of course, do anything of the kind; and, therefore, we do not see how peace is to be maintained between the Queen and the Czar.

Mr. Haves says he thinks that those Congressmen who have freed their minds about im must now feel more friendly. HAYES is smitten on one cheek, he turns the other also, and always has some cheek left for the purpose. That's the sort of Old Hickory HAYES IS.

The Department of Buildings has sum noned Mr. JAMES C. DUFF, proprietor of Booth's Theatre, before Judge DONORUE, to show why he should not be restrained from admitting into that theatre so many persons as to fill up that during the matinée on Saturday last all the passage-ways were filled with chairs, and many of the gentler sex sat on the stairs. The de partment, in instituting this lawsuit, has taken

Much has been said against Brother KIM-BALL's methods of raising church debts, but this must be said in his favor; he has stirred up the brethren. A year ago hardly a church on Manhattan Island was making any serious effort to pay its debt. KIMBALL's work has aroused such an interest that to-day hardly a church can be found that is not trying to free itself of burdens. It is likewise true that

The charge of Judge Depug to the Grand Jury of Essex county, New Jersey, has the right ring. He calls upon them to adopt measures that will demonstrate the unlawfulness of those prison punishments that are "cruel i the extreme." It would require no second Howard to discover the unfitness of many New Jersey prisons for the incarceration of human beings, and the frequent reports of the treat ment of prisoners read like chapters from the annals of deviltry.

The officers of Admiral Hornby's fleet near Constantinople are about the jolliest set of sea dogs affoat. At Besika bay they have had fox hunting, with all the regulation features of horses, hounds, stables, and kennels. The country on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles is very favorable to sport of this kind. During the long evenings private theatricals have been given on board the Alexandra and other ironclads, at which amateur players did their best. Even at Tuzla, where they have to keep a sharp look out for Russian torpedoes, the officers manage to enjoy stolen trips to Pera, in the despatch boat. What effect all this has on the discipline of the fleet, the correspondents

neglect to state. Nor have the Russians, their side, been without the enjoyments that are needed after a long campaign. At San Stefano and Tchataldja they have ensconced themselves in the houses of the wealthiest residents, and are daily supplied from the Constantinople markets. According to one authority, the railway groans under hampers of game, pastry, and sweetmeats, while "a very river of champagne whose source is in the capital, debouches be yond the neutral zone." The bathing and quail shooting at San Stefano are excellent, and the conquerors show no desire to leave such pleasant quarters. The glittering parades of the Imperial Guard and the splendid music of the bands draw such crowds of visitors from Constantinople that extra trains are run on the railway and extra steamers on the waterways.

Possibly as an offset to the thousands of Southern claims which are finding their way to Congress, but more probably as a satire on the character of some of those claims, Mr. Anson G. McCook or this city has introduced a bill which if passed, will cost the Government eight dollar and sixty-five cents. The preamble to Mr. Mc Cook's bill sets forth that on or about Oct. 11 1876, Private WILLIAM HINES of Company I Eighteenth United States Infantry, did lose his rousers and blanket by fire at Aiken, South Carolina. In consideration of his misfortune the gratuitous issue to Private WILLIAM HINES of a new blanket and new trousers was sug-gested by a board of survey. Relying upon this suggestion, the said HINES did accept and wear said trousers and use said blanket, contrary to statute, for the issue was unauthorized y law or regulation; and when the authorities discovered that HINES was illegally clothed and covered they charged him with the money valu of the articles illegally issued. Mr. McCoop now calls upon Congress to pass the following bill for HINES's relief:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America, in Congress assen-bled. That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to credit Private William Hisses of Company F. Emnteenth United States Industry, with the sum of \$8485, being the money value of the trousers and blanket issued to him in consequence of loss by fire, and which amount has been charged against him."

If HINES was a shrowd man, conversant with the way things are done in Washington, he would let .is little claim rest in the shade for fifteen or twenty years, and then appear at the Capitol with an influential lobby and a demand for \$865,000 for property destroyed by confla-

WHY ANDERSON GOES FREE.

The Court Says It Cannot Wrest the Law even to Punish a Great Malefactor.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2 .- In its decision refusing a rehearing in the Anderson case, the Supreme Court dwells upon what it considers the faultiness and actual illegality of the indictment and information against the prisoner. The decision bears severely on the State offidals for what is called the glaring fault in the information of not charging the offence in conformity to the law's direct mandates, and of omitting to charge the crimes to a public officer instead of making the charge against a private individual, who, in that position, was utterly incapable of committing the offences and doing the injury charged, when it was notorious that as a public official he did effect the injury and commit the crimes complained of. The Court is bitterly denunciatory of the Returning Board's frauds, of which it remarks that, "being done in their official capacity, their fame and infamy filled men's mouths. Everywhere, in the market place and at the fireside, in the press and the forum, at the council board and in the legislative hall the official act is the thing complained of and denounced. The theory of the prosecution throughout, outside of the information, is that the act was done in an official capacity, and therefore defrauded. The argument of counsel, the charge of Judge, the bills of exception to that charge, and to his ruling in the course of th trial, are based on that assumption. It is that feature which has imparted to this prosecution of a State trial, which gave to the events that then transpired, and to the criminal acts which are a part of them, national importance; and that feature, conspicuous everywhere else, is

"If this Court had yielded to the impassioned and justifiable zeal of the prosecuting officer or had been swayed by the feeling, natural and spontaneous among all good men, of detestation of a great crime against free government and the rights of the people, and by thereof had permitted its judgment to be clouded by passion or warped by love of applause, or to be influenced by any consideration other than its duty with sedulous care to ascertain the law and with firm purpose to apply it, it would be unworthy of the high place it holds in the Government of the State It would argue a deplorable state of public morals if it could be confidently assumed beforehand in a case such as this what the deeision of a court would be from the known political affiliations or antipathies of its members. It would be a public calamity, the extent of which could not be measured, if a court should prevent the escape of an accused person by orturing the well-settled principles of law ap plied through long years to criminal prosecu tions with unvarying uniformity, and bend them to the accomplishment of partisan desires. Rather let it be known of all men that a Court can consider neither expediency nor policy; that it cannot shape its judgment either realize the hopes of friends or to quiet the fears of fees; and that Judges may abhor a malefactor and yet refuse to condemn him contrary to the law.

It is, therefore, ordered that a rehearing is refused, and that our judgment in this case remain undisturbed."

GEN. HANCOCK'S MISSION. sent by the Fraudulent President to New Orleans to Intercede for Anderson.

From the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, March 31.-It has been publicly stated that the visit of Major Gen. Hancock to New Or leans in February was made by the request of the Presi ence to this matter is obtained from a source believed to be possessed of the facts:

authoritatively given out from the White House that the President had determined to interfere, and as a prelimi-nary had written a letter to the Attorney-General re-questing him to consult authorities and suggest the proper

The Attorney General after examination discovered so it is said, that a suggestion was made to the President that Gen. Hanco'k would be a good man to send to New Orleans to plead for Anderson, that he and Gov. Nich-oils were classmates at West Point, and were friends. York to sound him on the subject. It is represented that Gen. Hancock was very averse to having anything to do with the matter, and that he finally consented solely as a matter of personal consideration for the wishes of the President, with whom he had at one time been asse

iated in army service.

He went to New Orleans, and remained there about two weeks, during which time he was the recipient the most profuse social attentions, although, probable out of deference to his own wishes, very P. 'e publ notice was taken of his presence in the cit. He had several lengthy interviews with Gov Nicholls, and it is said finally obtained from him an assurance that he would pardon Anderson if the Supreme Court of the State did not reverse the action of the lower court. This information was promptly communicated to the authorities here. His mission ended, Gen. Hancock returned to New York. It is proper to state that while the hove is thought to be substantially correct, it is not fur ished by either of the principals in the affair.

It is alleged that since his return Gen. Hancock is more convinced than before that his scruples against under-taking a pointeal mission of such character were well founded, but holds that under the circumstances he could do no less than accede to the request made of him. It is and oubtedly an unprecedented act, even in this era of making precedents, for the head of the Government at Washington to send a special envey to treat with the authorities of a State in reference to the administration of criminal justice in that State.

California Millionnires on the Road.

There used to be a good many more of them There used to be a good many more of them, but stocks have been down lately, and that makes all the liference in the world. Let me look at the road here one fine afternoon and I can tell you how stocks are by hat: it's a perfect barometer of the market. Several of he four in handers are out in the cold now.

There's Kellogy used to swing a black team, and can't rive one horse now; and John Shawhan, who retired ich two or three years ago and built a \$70,000 stable, he loom't drive aup four; and hand now, and Milton S. Latham's one away and his team is never seen here.

Then, several who are able don't care to drive four lorses. There is Stanford never drives anything but some oky team, and seldom drives any. He's got plenty of ood horses; here comes a span now, those clipping sorels, but he seldom drives them.

Flood owns Oakland Maid and a fast mate, but he hard-yever lakes them out. ver takes them out.
bin C Morrison has a couple of fine blacks that can de
the in 2.50, and he drives them considerable. Tevies a slow pair of bays, a nice uno-tentatious family
out, and makes no prefensions at display. tout, and makes no prefensions at display.

alls and Sharon never drive out at all, and J. D. Pry's
n is no great shakes.

ne of the most dashing drivers is the Rev. Dr. Cox. im is no great shakes, one of the most dashing drivers is the Rev. Dr. Cox. was out here the other day and some woman came may with a fast horse and the Doctor let his out a pey diley had a lively brush just along here. The road shift wide enough for the Doctor and he ran clear out ere on the sward and drove ever a big snake and killed. The Doctor's a clipper when he gets started.

Re-enforcements for Jay Gould.

From the Bullimore Sun.

The Jay Gould lobby continues its active efforts against the Pacific Railrond Sinking Fund bill now pending before the Senate. This lobby has been reforced of late by several handsome females, who make themselves quite conspicuous. For the Paris Exhibition.

What shall we send to Paris? An army made of officers A costly ornament, messicurs; Colonels and Brigadiers in flocks. Ten Captains to each cartridge box.

What shall we send to Paris? A fleet of crazy men of war, Old hulks that we pay millions for; From ironelad to Captain's vawl. What shall we send to Paris!

Our patented Returning Boards, Whose pens are mightier than swords, and in Fraud's cause more potent far Than plots of deadly civil war. What shall we send to Paris? How would a bankrupt trustee do?

A brigand savings bank or two! Send Tweed, or Smyth, or better yet, Send, if we can, our city debt. What shall we send to Paris? Our diplomats and ministers? It costs us rather high, messieurs,
To dine and wine and dress these gents-

They're quite expensive ornaments. What shall we send to Paris? The man who sits in Lincoln's place, Through fraud and crimes and bargains base. Exhibit Hayes in Lincoln's chair, And the felon crew who put him there!

THE FRAUD A CONTINUING FRAUD.

The Demands of Honor and Justice in the Case of Hayes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are Democrats who have for some time been trying to persuade themselves that, as Hayes has become possessed of the symbols of power, it is no longer wise or profitable to inquire into the means by which he got them. They even flout the efforts of Judge Blair in the Legislature of Maryland to have proceedings instituted to ascertain and determine who is the lawful

Both branches of the Legislature of Maryland have now approved of the investigation proposed by Judge Blair. And why is the sovereign State of Maryland insensible to the motives presented in behalf acquiescence and silence? Simply because acquiescence and silence mean not only approval of, but a repetition by each several ac quiescent in, the crime which resulted in the

installation of Hayes. No one longer believes that Hayes was elected President. No one longer doubts that Haves occupies the Presidential chair by virtue of stupendous crime. If this were an irreparable outrage; if it were like the apple which Eve gave to Adam and he did eat, and there was nothing to be done but to make the best of it; if there were no reparation possible; if the agi ation and exposure of the flagitious processes by which the crime was accomplished must nec essarily prove sterile or abortive, the policy of silence would be sensible. But the difficulty is that the offence of Hayes and his co-conspirators is a continuing offence; they repeat it every hour and minute that they consciously administer the Government under a fraudu lent title, and every man, woman, and child in the country commits the crime as often as he, she, or they deliberately and consciously ac-quiesce in it.

quiesce in it.

It is this terrible conviction that has brought quiesce in it.

It is this terrible conviction that has brought the Maryland Legislature to the support of Judge Blair's proposition; it is this conviction that is gradually but irresistibly leavening the moral susceptibilities of Congress. It is a conviction from which there is no escape. The example of Maryland will be followed by other Legislatures just so fast as the people of the respective States realize that acquiescence is complicity; that acceptance of the wages of iniquity is iniquitous, and that every time we wink at a crime we commit that crime. To divest themselves of this shirt of Nessus, Hayes and his co-conspirators have but one resource. They must submit his title to a thorough scrutiny; they must open the volumes of testimony which the Electoral Commission so unwisely scaled up. They must consent to let all the facts connected with the electoral returns of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida be known, and they must, further, demonstrate their readiness to give unto Casar that which is Casar's and unto God that which is Ges'ar's and unto God the which is Ges'ar's and unto God that which is Ges'ar's and unto God the which is Ges'ar's and unto God the

Millions in the Bell-Punch.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We have upward of 4,000 drinking saloons in this city. Allowing the average income daily of each to be \$10-a very low flaure—we find the aggregate receipts to be \$40,000 daily, or \$14,600,000 annually. Reckoning the ratio between malt and alcoholic drinks as four to one, we would realize under the Moffett law \$5.70 daily, or \$1,898,000 annually. Large as tizs amount is, we do not believe that it is more than half what our total receipts would be. Why not try it? The bell-punch is coming, as sure as fate, and we may as well recognize it. Nothing can be said against it. No one need pay his taxes in this way if he doesn't want to. It would be a great benefit to our city if the load of \$2,000,000 a year could be lifted from our overburdened property and placed on the consumption of liquor. Rents would be lower and the cost of living cheaper in consequence, and then, berhaps, the authorities would feel that they could afford to improve our streets and settle the blinding dust. We recommend this matter to the attention of our local Legislature at its approaching session. Give us the bell-punch. From the St. Louis Globe-D. Legislature at the bell-punch

OTTAWA, March 29.—In the Canadian House of Commons to might, while Mr. Bunster, member to writish Columbis, was speaking, Mr. Cheval, a French Landian member, began playing a lewsbarp, and imitating the cry of a cat in distress. The British Columbian became enraged, and dared the owner of the nurseal instrument to meet him outside. They met shortish the controller, when the birstick of the corroller, when the birstick

A Bridegroom's Disappointment.

Brank Whiskey for Minety Years.

James James, who lives in Weatherford, tarker county, fexas, was been in Prince William ounty, Virginia, May 10, 1794, and is now nearly 111 gars old. He resides with his daughter, Mrs. Sancy

Patterson's Immunity. From the Boston Herald.

Mr. Patterson keeps out of sight—it is no tonser pretended that he is sick and unable to be present—and some in a fair way to keep his soat until the expiration of his term in XI March. He included from a way during the present session, only coming into his soat in one his vote is necessary to carry some party

A Fraud's Insult to the Country. From the Chicago Times. Mr. Hayes has been excavating among the

Mr. Hendricks for 1880. PHILADELPHIA, March 5.-Mr. Thomas A. d & Chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Co

A Friendly Opinion. From the Philadelphia Times THE SUN is at present the conspicuously suc-

POSITIVE FACTS.

Among the English aristocracy Earl Granville ranks

as the best linguist; he is master of twenty languages. In appearance he looks like an oiled and curled Assyrian ball. The parting of his hair has never been known to change one hair's breadth.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Bart, was offered a peerage, but declined it. He is a bon vivant, and eats asparagus all the year round. Nodimer party is ever organized in London without asking lum to grace the board. He quaffs port. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is scraping up

all he can to pay off his inherited debts. Queen Victoria, admiring his integrity, gave him the Governorship of Madras. His Grace has brought up his daughters in the sensible way, and a dinner cooked by their ladyships is worthy of Francatelli. The Marquis of Sahsbury comes from old stock; he is

The Marquis of Salisbury comes from old stock; he is a tail, thick set man and grows a full black beard; he prefers riding in a cab to his own elegant brougham; if anxious to see whether you have any defects in your personal appearance, walk behind his lordship and his coat will serve you as a looking glass. His tailor's bills were never large.

The Duke of Portland even in London is not much heard of. On substription lists he puts down the flagrent. The Duke of Portian even in Leaden 1. As the large I, heard of . On subscription lists the puts down the figure I, and, after 1t, not two naughts but three. This is an invariable rule. When there has been great distress in England he has employed 1000 laborers at a time to dig a pit, and ordered them to fill it up again. He is martyr

to a host of bodily ailments.

Dr. Kenealy is a thick set son of Erin. He once upon a time held the position of Queen's Counsel, but when happlied offensive epithets to those in authority, and refused to retract them, he was disbarred. It would have been better for him if the Tichborne Chaimant had neve been born. He is now ealtor of the Collina, from whenche has derived a golden harvest. He is in Parliament.

From the Youkers Guzette.

Another re und of weeks, and then
The little child or sin
Will hardle the forbuilden fence
And scoop the pippin in.
And with his martial spirit quelied
By pain his therts beceft.
He'll c'inch his hithe vest and wish
He had no apple ate.

A prudent investment for any one trou-

bled with a sight cold, hongroness, or sofe throat, is a bottle of Dr Jarvice's Expertencint, as it may save you troub much saftering and no little danger. It is an olde tablished curative, whose remedial qualities have been letter by thousands.—40s.

SUNBEAMS.

-A too free use of quinine has made many. -The "Moody and Sankey" is a new brand of cigar which is sold in New Haven so -Whalebones are no longer used in

tresses, but steel springs to keep in comely shape the

Roller skating is by no means a modern vention or amusement; it was in vogue at the Hagus and Scheveningen in 1790. -Greece is now beginning to be a favorite

English travelling ground, the Mycenæ discove having given a new impetus to the archæologist. -The first picture sold at the present exnibition of the Academy of Design in this city was Mrs. S. R. Macknight's "Between the Acts"—one of the sug"

-The Hub states that 18,000 men are now engaged in the express business, 3,500 horses are and alloyed, and there are 8,000 offices. The capital invested

estimated at thirty millions. -The Duke of Sutherland, who owns over a million of acres in Scotland, has obtained leave, higher consenting, to disental his estates in that country. They have been in the family five or six centuries. -On two consecutive days last month, Bismarck spoke twelve times in Parliament in defence of

tems in the budget; among them the increase of the Lon--The University of Caracas possesses the first music book printed in America. It is dated look, and the music is printed on a stave of five red lines in the

-The Country says that managers of theatres dread Lent, because theatre parties are then in vogue whose eternal and intolerable chatter annoys everybody but themselves. Wallack's is especially vic--Austria can put in the field for war puroses a standing army of 830,000 men, including reserver, esides landwehr, ersatz, reserve, and landsturm. The compulsory system will attain its full development this year, 1878, and it would not be an exaggeration of the results of Baron Kuhn's organization if we estimate the force now available at 600,000 regular troops.

The hero of five wives is a Mr. J. P.

Goodrich of Clarksburg, W. Va., who is a revivalist, tem-

perance lecturer, &c. He borrowed \$10 of the minister that married him the fifth time, and owes the editor of the Burlington Hawkeys for the wedding cards. He was an enthusiastic worker in minor religious meetings, and carried the young ladies captive with his eloquence. Ho proposes to relieve the tedium of imprisonment in Jail by writing the life of Christ, -Paris has had a poor season this year, and is hoping great things from the Exposition. Presperous as she has been since 1872, a revenue of three milliards is no triffe to raise, and this has to be raised to meet France's expenses. All the world is so had up

owadays, that even if Paris be crowded, the buyers are likely to be comparatively few. It is one thing to have money enough to go there, and quite another to have -The large female anaconda (Eunectes murinus) p v in the Zoölogical Society's reptile house. London, p., chased on the 15th of February, 1877, has in variably declined the most tempting offers of food until the other day, when she killed and swallowed a duck. thing is certain, however, that she could not have taken ood while in the box in which she arrived from Fouth

-The British Royal Society is gravely inrestigating the changes of temperature that occur in the tric apparatus performed on six persons who have offered themselves for the purpose demonstrate, we are told, that mental work causes an increase of heat, even to assist these investigations a chart has been laid out of

On March 16 Gambetta was attacked with syncope after a session of the Chamber of Deputies. His body was distended, and the veins upon his forehead His body was distended, and the veins upon his forebeat and temples were swollen to a point of apparent burst-ing. It is feared that the mode of life he leads will speedily kill him. He is incessantly reading and writing except when receiving his numerous visitors. He eats heartily, but irregularly, and takes sleep at detached pe-

rriage turnishes in making business visits.

—D. F. Swingel and a young woman of —D. F. Swinger and a young woman of Chicago differ in opinion as to whether they are married. One day the Rev. Dr. Evarts was called upon by the pair to untangle their complicated love affair, and he advised them to let him unite them in marriage, she was willing, but Swingel was adverse, and it was only by long urging that he was induced to grasp her hand. The cleryyman lost no time, but hurriedly said, "I pronounce you man and wife." There being no further evenony, Swingel claims that he is not a husband, while the young woman,

supported by Dr. Evarts, claims that she is a lawful wife,
—Minister Williamson, in a late report re-York is two per cent, that from European portsistat one per cent. New York commissions for buying and selling are the per cent. in Europe, two and a half,

knowledge of Spanish, while those from Europe speak it -The young Maharajah of Cuch Behar, in India, is to take for his wife the eldest daughter of Keshub Chunder Sen, the great Hindeo reference. The proposed marriage will mark an epoch in the social history of India. The Maharajah succeeded his tather in 1883, and will, when his minority terminates the wow 10, reign over a province of 1.307 square miles that

Prince, it is said, will declare himself a Brahmo a pure.
Theist before the wedding takes place, and no combremise with heathenism will occur in the marriage rites. mise with heathenism will occur in the marriage rites.

-The American Art Journal points to the objects often introduced by great painters into their work long before the period in which such objects existed. Thus Raphael introduces a newn stone step nto the expulsion from p-radise, and a book bound in the neatest manner into the picture of Elymas struck blind. Albert Durer introduces a tent bed stead, a cooking ran and China candlesticks into his "Birth of the Virgin." In one of Vandyke's pictures the apostles wear sea boots. and Paul Veronese depicts Italian peasants in felt hats and plumes contemplating the "Adoration of the Magh." A Spanish artist represents Abraham about to about

The Rev. Dr. John Hall suggests, in the Ledger, that an artist might paint "Enchantment" as "A bright young girl, on the deck of an ocean steamer at the wharf, chattering to the friends around her, grandly directing her bouquets to be sent to her room, fall of the joys of the voyage and her first trip to Europe." He adds that a companion picture might be called "Disentanted," representing the same girl, "like Jonah, gone down o the sides of the ship, not like him, asleep, but with great inward trouble, like that in the venerable sea story, 'The first hour I feared I would die; the second four I feared I would not. The faded bouquets, discr dered garments, and a very crowded foreground would complete the scene."

-In the Cucharas valley of New Mexico penitents are often required to undergo frightful sufferings. They fast until searcely able to stand, scenare their naked bodies until they are covered with sores, and on Good Friday take heavy wooden crosses on their backs and stumble along, blindfolded, to the summit on hill. Here they are bound to the upright crosses with strong cords, and left for three days. Some are said to did through weakness and pain, and to be secret; buried. Others fall insensible before reaching the hill. On Easter Sunday, in 1876, four pentients died from the effects of the torture, one of whom lay all Easter night on the threshold of a church, after three days of scourging. In

-Prairie fires may now be seen from ear windows in safety. Col. MacArthur, writing from Kausas to the Troy Budget, describes as follows what he saw from his berth in a sleeping car: "All at once the monotony of night is broken by long sweeps of golden lines of light, which grow brighter and brighter. The prairies are on which grow brighter and brighter. The pranies are call free. We near these lines. Soon they are on all sides of us, appearing not unlike the long rows of gashights down the avenues in New York, as seen on coming into that city at night on the Hudson River Redread. Soon we are in a sweep of prairies, where long lines of free are leaping and sweeping and jumping and running all about. For three hours we rote with prairies fires all avoind us, with almost blinded eyes we were glad finally when the fires began to fade away in long lines upon the horizon.

The following verses a timent as the ad-

-The following verses appear as the advertisement of an undertaker in the Decision weeks ville, N. V. The author has evidently tried to indetate the style of Philadelphia's obtainer tack, but his lines lack that sweet pathos which makes the sales. World kin: TO G. WAFH. CHILDS, A. M.

And coffins, too, as more yearli see, From six text down to two. For ded are sixteen down to three, Fingoing to trim for you.

The corporation is not large;
That you can plantly see
The hearse without an extra charge,
You're sure to get from me

Five dollars for an all tay's drive Is very cheap I think Buffor it, dead or allive, I'll drive you to the time.

This life is short-prepare for death, While time (supern to c.).
If here aright we should one breath